



FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE AS A WINTER RESORT.

[From the Tennessee Land Register.]

In former issues of the LAND REGISTER, we have shown some of the advantages possessed by Knoxville as well as East Tennessee generally, as a resort for those who desire to avoid the rigor of Northern winters. In this connection it may not be amiss to repeat that our winters are never severe. Autumn often lingers till Christmas, and while cold weather generally commences in the Northern States, in October, we enjoy sunny days and pleasant nights for two months after snow and frost shut up the ground beyond the Ohio river. Again, when our winter does come, the cold is never extreme. But a few times in the history of this region, has the mercury sunk to zero. The ground seldom freezes more than three or four inches, while at the extreme north, frost extends as many feet.

There are great numbers of people from Cape Cod to the Mississippi, who, after arriving at middle age, begin to dread the long winter, and wish they could find a more genial locality. To all such, we recommend East Tennessee as a medium between the North and South. Hemmed in as we are by lofty mountains, the force of winds from every quarter, is broken. On the southeast, there is the Unaka range rising thousands of feet from the level of the sea. Northwest, is the well known Cumberland range, which materially checks the force and inclemency of winds from the distant regions beyond, extending to the Pacific Ocean. With a latitude ranging at about 37°, we have an altitude of about 500 feet above the sea level. The sun rises so high at mid-day that it can never be very cold.

Snow sometimes falls several inches in depth, but through some entire winters, no more than six inches will fall in the aggregate, and that will not remain more than two or three days. In January, the most unpleasant month generally, farmers usually plow one-half the days. In clear weather, there is seldom a day in which a person cannot walk about or ride, with a degree of comfort that cannot be appreciated by those who never have been here. This, to one who is in imperfect health and unable to endure cold, will be found a very pleasant item. Every winter since the war, more or less northern people have spent the six cold months here with much satisfaction. A much longer time can be spent here than in Florida or other Southern States, and it may be suggested to those who propose to spend the more severe winter months near the Gulf, that they can with pleasure and profit, make this a stopping place, both in fall and spring, and thus be saved the necessity of returning to their northern homes so early, and avoid the chilling blasts of March. This region is well calculated to please those who have always lived in New England and the Middle States. The mountain scenery will remind them of their native hills, and nothing can be more delightful than to ride over our hills, and gaze upon the ever varying scenery. The country as a whole is made up of a succession of parallel ridges, and the intermediate vales are very pleasant.

The thousand and one elevations all through this section, are destined at no distant day to become the residences of a numerous and prosperous population. The scenery upon our noble Tennessee river is surpassed or equalled only by the Hudson or Rhine. Eventually the farms along either bank will be most desirable as residences, and they only await occupancy and improvement to become such.

Unlike many cities of its size both north and south, the streets of Knoxville are well macadamised, and substantial brick sidewalks laid in every direction. Mud, which in a mild climate during the winter season is plenty and deep, need not be dreaded as much as in Northern cities, when frost is coming out of the ground. We might add more on this subject, but it is only proposed to present some of the more prominent features of our winter climate. Expense of living does not vary much from what it is in the North. There are three hotels besides private boarding houses. Upon this subject, we will give more definite information to any who will write, making specific inquiries. Knoxville is well provided with churches of the various religious denominations and the city will be found as quiet on the Sabbath or during the week as any, anywhere. Besides we are a pleasure loving people and many first class entertainments are given—both by home artists and foreign, all the first class troupes, who give entertainments in the larger Southern cities give us a call and are always delighted with the large and appreciative audiences with which they are favored. Our enterprising Board of Trade, besides their usual statistical reports by

committees propose to repeat the plan of last winter by a series of free lectures, which will be very entertaining.

There are two daily papers published in Knoxville, which contain the general telegrams up to midnight, so that the residents of the city can read each morning at the breakfast table the latest news from all over the world. It is useless in these days of railroads, telegraph and rapid mail transits for people to isolate themselves from the world in search of health and a genial climate, as we have known many to do, when all these comforts and pleasures can be enjoyed together, besides many business men desire to place their families in comfortable and pleasant situations and return to their business, but would not do so unless at a point where they can be reached at any moment by telegraph and mails. This is precisely what we would suggest, here they can do so. Our facilities for reaching here at this time are somewhat circuitous but this objection will be overcome by the completion of the Cincinnati railroad, when the distance will only be 275 miles, which can easily be traveled in twelve hours or only one delightful day's ride through the Cumberland Mountains. The completion of this road will open our doors to all the northern and central portion of the United States, so that we will be nearer than any other point, when the advantages so much sought after can be realized and must send thousands of people to find pleasant winter homes here in this genial climate. Knoxville should be the finest winter resort in the United States, and our mountain retreats furnish some of the finest summer resorts in the country, while our numerous health giving springs of mineral waters have proved in thousands of cases their curative powers. Parties desiring to come here, can by writing us secure residences or boarding in advance.

The Inevitable Window Curtain.

[From the Danbury News.]

The most exquisite article of domestic torture is the modern window curtain fixture. Years ago, before the desecrating hand of inventive genius was reared, the window covering was either a green shade hung by hooks, or a simple piece of muslin nailed firmly to the upper casing. Now the curtain is uniformly of cloth, with a flat stick at the bottom and a round stick at the top, and a complicated lot of brass cogs and ratchets at the ends. It isn't much trouble to fix in the flat sticks, because they can be measured the right length on the floor, but it is getting the proper length of the round sticks, or roller, that plays the mischief with a man's temper. We are not quite certain but that it could be done without much bluster were a man's wife to go off to the other end of the town and stay there until the operation is over. She doesn't however. She keeps right close to him, and enlivens the performance with such observations as her judgment and experience teach her are best calculated to turn his head. The window curtain is generally put up in the evening. This is partly because the man has then more time, and partly attributable to his desire to put off the evil job until the last moment.

The first thing to be done is to separate the parcels and borrow a saw. Every family keeps its own screw driver (point broken) and hammer (handle loose). You instinctively saw the flat pieces first, because that is the easiest, and afterward fit the rollers which is more difficult. Then the curtain is tacked in the rollers, which keeps turning over and breaking the tacks, and catching your fingers under the hammer. This done, you are ready to plant your feet on the best cane-bottom chair in the house, and put up the fixtures. Here your wife says: "Well, if I ever saw anything quite so idiotic as—". You then get right down, while she starts for a wooden article, and by way of showing that you have no feeling in the matter, you kick the cane seat into the middle of the room. Once mounted on the wooden chair, the brackets are put up. To do this requires that you extend your arms the full length, and while in this condition, with a couple of screws and the screw-driver in your mouth, the hammer in one hand, the other hanging to the fixtures, and the curtain with the unwieldy roller across your shoulder, you make the sickening discovery that you have got nothing with which to punch the hole for the screw.

Then you get down to the floor again to remedy the defect, and find there is nothing for that purpose but the advice of your wife to drive the screw till it sets. You mount again. She holds the lamp so she can see if the woman has cleaned the corners of the glass, and as you have your mouth too full of hardware to articulate with any freedom, you find yourself obliged to kick her elbow to indicate that you actually demand some of the flame to set the screw. The articles is lost upon her, however, for likely as not, she will set down the lamp to rub her arm, and ask you what you mean. No one has yet set a bracket to a curtain fixture without either dropping some of the implements, or a remark well calculated to engross the attention of the party holding the lamp. The awful strain on the arms, the wonderful vacillating humors of the screw, the incomprehensible imbecility of the screw-driver, the obstinacy of the roller, and the astonishing perverseness of your wife, who will persist in moving the light at the wrong time, make putting up a modern curtain fixture the most subtle of domestic grievances. And when the curtain is finally up, and secured so it won't fall on your head when you touch the string, and you take hold to draw it up, the feeling you experience as it waltzes off to one side and tries to stand on its drunken head, and falling in that, settles right where it is, and obstinately refuses to budge either way, has never been truly analyzed. Weeks after, when you are leaning back in your chair, engrossed in memories of the dead past that curtain will suddenly come thundering down upon you, causing you to spring out into the air and lifting your very hair almost free from the scalp.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MORE WORKINGMEN DISCHARGED.

Manufactories Stopped and Employees Discharged.

Increase of Business Among the Pawn-brokers.

Latest Advices from Central America.

HOME NEWS.

More Workingmen Discharged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Twenty thousand workingmen have been discharged from the different factories of Patterson, N. J. The Zinc Works at Trenton discharged thirty hands.

Five Hundred Hands Ousted.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s woolen mills have stopped, ousting five hundred hands.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 31.—No sweeping discharge is apprehended. The plan is to allow every employee to earn something.

Crop Reports.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 31.—The crop report as compared with that of 1872, shows a falling off in corn of 25 per cent.; wheat shows a gain of 6 per cent.; oats shows a loss of 9 per cent.; hay shows a loss of 7 per cent. The proportion of soft corn is very heavy. This indicates light hogs this winter. Iowa and Indiana report the increase of hog cholera.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The Coroner's verdict is that Patsy Marley was killed by a shot fired by McCool.

Tilton at Plymouth Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Commissioners of Charity are preparing the unemployed city buildings for refuge for the destitute during the winter.

At a meeting of the members of Plymouth Church last evening the Examining Committee of the Church made a report on the case of Theodore Tilton, recommending that his name be dropped from the roll of membership. The report was adopted. Tilton, who was present, denied that there was any authority for expelling him, as he claimed not to have been a member of the church for four years. He, however, announced his readiness to answer to any charges against him.

Mr. Beecher said: "I desire to say that I don't believe that Tilton has desired in any way whatever to shirk his proper responsibility, or to avoid or to evade any proper charge that might be made by the church. He asks if I have any charge to make against him. I have none whatever. The differences that have been between us have been amicably adjusted and so far as I am concerned buried, and so far as he is concerned buried. I have no charges. This whole matter has not been with my consent; this whole matter has been against judgment."

Eighteen Millions in the Banks.

The banks have gained \$4,000,000 in currency since yesterday. They now hold \$18,000,000. The lowest amount ever held was \$5,820,000.

The builders say, regarding the threatening strike, that there is so little work it can easily be done by non-society men. It is the general impression of the bosses that the men will submit to the reduction of wages.

More Working Men Discharged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Five thousand male and female operatives have been ousted in Patterson.

The Eastern division of the Erie road discharged two hundred and fifty and reduced wages. It is reported that the President is arranging to import several English engineers at low wages.

Some forty or more brick layers and masons resisted the reduction of 12 per cent. in their wages by their employers this morning, and turned out on a strike.

English Laborers Leaving the Country.

At a mass meeting of masons in this vicinity resolutions protesting against the reduction of wages were passed. Three hundred skilled English workmen have gone home.

Aid for Claflin & Co. Offered.

The Herald says it is stated that a pool has been formed among the capitalists to aid Claflin & Co. if necessary, \$5,000,000, having been raised for this purpose.

Evidence of Hard Times.

As evidences of hard times in this city, it is stated that pawnbrokers are doing four times the amount of business they were doing a few months ago, and owing to the scarcity of money, are giving less than one-third of the value of articles presented.

Horrible if True.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—A letter from ex-Judge Merrill dated Colfax, Grant Parish, Oct. 29th, says: "In haste, and with feelings of horror, I write to inform the public of the actions of the Metropolitan Police sent here by the Lieut. Governor, Antoine, during the absence of Governor Kellogg. On Saturday night last the house of a most respectable widow lady on Red River was fired into near this place. The doors were broken open and the unfortunate lady and her daughter of some seventeen summers, were taken out, and horrible to relate, violated. Neither of the ladies could be found until late on Sunday afternoon. An infant 18 months old, and grand child of ex-Governor Wells, was found out in the woods some half mile from the house, and near the spot where the foul deed was perpetrated. The infant was a niece of the lady, and a child of Mumford Wells, oldest son of ex-Governor Wells.

The negroes up here say that it was soldiers, and we all believe if they were not perpetrators they instigated the negroes to

the horrid deed of infamy. It is said here that while Col. Deklyne was informed of the outrage, he smiled and said his troops were up here for a higher purpose than arresting men for such petty offences. Antoine is believed to have sent these creatures up here to give the negroes a chance for revenge, and one of them told the writer that he had a right now, under the protection of the United States, to shoot any white man he wanted to shoot, and violate any woman he met. He said to him that these were State troops and not United States troops, and he replied that the colonel had said at a negro ball the night before that he wanted all the colored people to come and see; that now they could do as they pleased, as they were under the protection of his soldiers."

Details of the Louisiana Outrages Not Believed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The accounts from Grant parish, Louisiana, of the outrages attributed partly to negroes and partly to the Metropolitan Police, create profound feeling in official circles. The details are not fully believed.

About the Gold and Silver.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, shows the product of gold to be \$60,000,000, and silver \$12,250,000. He thinks that the depreciation of silver and the appreciation of United States securities will enable the Government to buy silver with gold and pay out silver at its nominal value. The operation would net the Treasury about ten per cent. The report favors the resumption of the New Orleans mint. It says the amount believed to be necessary to place the New Orleans mint in condition for coinage operations, and for its support during the fiscal year, was included in the estimates of appropriations for mints and assay offices. Should the necessary appropriations be obtained for this purpose, the establishment can probably be put in operation in about three months' time, and afterwards usefully employed in the manufacture of stamped bars and the coinage of silver.

Manufacturing Interests as Affected by the Financial Crisis.

The New York papers still continue to publish accounts of labor troubles, reduction of wages, suspensions and want of employment in that city and elsewhere. The New York Tribune estimates that about 30,000 persons are thrown out of work there. Philadelphia, it is stated, is also suffering severely. One of the strange features of the situation, says the New York Express, is that while thousands are being discharged throughout the country the puddlers of the great iron mills on the Troy (N. Y.) flats who have received an average of \$5 per day, are on a strike to secure fifteen cents more refused by the employers. Below we summarize a statement of the trouble in various parts of the country.

NEW YORK.

Messrs. Weber & Co., piano makers, are running their establishment on half time. The actual falling off in trade as due to the panic they estimate at 20 to 25 per cent. J. P. Hall, piano manufacturer, has discontinued work, thus throwing out of work five hundred and fifty men.

Wood, Brothers & Co., carriage makers, put the falling off in their business at 60 per cent. The hands are still retained with the proviso that 50 per cent. of their wages will be retained until spring.

Steinhart Brothers & Schonlank, cigar makers, state that they will turn off a large number of hands on account of gloomy prospects.

The workmen of J. M. Mora & Co., manufacturers of Cuban cigars, at No. 62 Water street, are now on a strike. The firm have \$500,000 worth of cigars on hand and seeing no necessity for continuing work in the manufacturing department, and nevertheless, being unwilling to turn their workmen adrift, propose to them a return to last year's prices, about ten per cent. less than recently paid. This the workmen refuse to do, and they are now on a strike by order of "La Protectora" Cigar Makers' Union to which they belong.

Silbermann, Hildebrand & Co., at whose manufactory, on Tenth avenue are ordinarily employed from two hundred to four hundred hands, and some sixty-five looms and fifty other machines in the manufacture of ribbons, dress trimmings, cords, tassels, &c., are now running on half time with a greatly reduced force of workmen, and expect to discontinue work altogether in a few days unless business prospects brighten. Their trade they state, has fallen off eighty per cent.

H. W. Collender's billiard table and billiard furnishing manufactory has not as yet sustained a falling off in trade of more than ten per cent., and he has not discharged a man from his factory. His local trade has thus far sustained most of the decrease, shipments to the California agency and trade in the West Indian and South America continuing uninterrupted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts the case may be summed up as follows: One-third of the looms of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Lowell Massachusetts, are run four evenings each week till nine o'clock, to supply demand for goods.

Further results of the panic are the discharge of workmen in the jewelry establishments of Attleboro, Mass., and the running of factories only four days in the week.

The Chicopee (Mass.) Manufacturing Company, at the Falls, shut down forty of their night looms last week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. In New Hampshire the Great Falls Manufacturing Company pays its operatives \$533,000 a year. Last week the company paid its hands in full, putting nearly \$40,000 in circulation, and relieving the stringency of the money market in Great Falls at least.

There has been a partial suspension of the shoe factories in Dover, owing to difficulty experienced by the proprietors in getting discounted the long notes they have to take.

What is called the Beaver steam mills

property, in Keene, which cost \$120,000, is sold by auction for \$61,000. Daniel Base, of Keene, was the purchaser.

Pillsbury Brothers, of Northwood, who employ about one hundred hands in their shoe factory, have suspended for the present on account of dullness.

RHODE ISLAND.

In Rhode Island most of the mills at Pawtucket began the present week with a reduction of hours. A few hold unexpired contracts, and will make no change for the present. One or two are preparing to run extra time, and will try to meet incoming orders by night work. The short time mills will run on half time, on two-thirds, and some on three quarters.

The Groton Mill, Woonsocket, R. I., posts a notice that they will run on half time.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania three cotton mills in Allegheny City, the Anchor, Eagle and Penn, have suspended in order to make repairs, and the proprietors state that they expect to start up in about two weeks. A large number of hands are thrown out of work.

Though the new furnace of the Eckerts, in Reading, Pa., is ready to be blown in, it will not be started.

The Fishback Puddle and Rail Mills, Pottsville, Pa., have suspended, and 600 hands are thrown out of work.

Only three of the nine blast furnaces in Sharpsville, Pa., are in operation.

The Harrisburg, Pa., car works have reduced their force.

The Phoenix Iron Company, Phoenixville, Pa., have been reducing wages. Boilers will receive 30 per ton, puddlers \$5.50, and helpers' wages will be reduced four cents per heat. All other wages at the mills, blast furnaces and shops, as well as other labor, will be reduced ten per cent. Where the daily earnings or wages are at present over \$1.50 or less, the deduction will be ten cents per day, but when less than \$1 the deduction will be five cents per day.

In Pittsburgh the coal operators will soon reduce the price paid for mining, and make a corresponding reduction in the price of coal to consumers.

DELAWARE.

The cotton mill of Pusey Brothers, at Wilmington, Del., has ceased running for lack of orders. About one hundred and fifty employees, many of them women, are thrown out of work by the suspension. The proprietors of the Arlington cotton mills have decided to run only the first three days in each week.

In the morocco manufactories of Wilmington, Del., fully 30 per cent. of the usual number have been discharged, and one firm ceased to manufacture.

The Pitston and Elmira Coal Company, which suspended for lack of money to pay its men, resumed Monday. It is agreed that employees waive their right to demand payment on the 20th of the month. The Phoenix Silk Mill, in Paterson, N. J., is running, the employees consenting to a reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

KNOXVILLE, November 1, 1873.

Table showing daily and monthly mean of barometer and thermometer; monthly velocity of wind and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind for the month of October, 1873.

Date.	Mean Daily Barometer.	Mean Daily Thermometer.	Mean Daily Rain.	Remarks.
1	30.15	50	0.00	Fair
2	30.15	54	0.00	Cloudy
3	30.12	62	0.00	Fair
4	29.97	65	0.04	Cloudy
5	29.87	64	0.00	Fair
6	29.99	48	0.22	Light Rain
7	30.09	45	0.00	Clear
8	30.17	52	0.00	"
9	30.18	57	0.00	"
10	30.20	59	0.00	"
11	30.05	62	0.00	Cloudy
12	30.14	52	0.00	Fair
13	30.24	50	0.00	Fair
14	30.36	55	0.00	Fair
15	30.43	55	0.00	Fair
16	30.57	57	0.00	Fair
17	30.18	59	0.00	Fair
18	30.03	64	0.00	Cloudy
19	30.00	45	1.51	Heavy Rain
20	29.88	44	0.00	Cloudy
21	29.93	45	0.00	Fair
22	30.12	54	0.00	Fair
23	30.13	54	0.01	Cloudy
24	30.25	55	0.13	Light Rain
25	30.24	55	0.00	Cloudy
26	29.91	59	0.59	Light Rain
27	29.84	52	1.24	Light Rain
28	30.26	57	0.00	Fair
29	30.40	53	0.00	Clear
30	30.18	41	0.00	Fair
31	30.24	55	0.00	Fair

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Highest barometer, 30.53; Lowest barometer, 29.77; Highest thermometer, 75; Lowest thermometer, 25; Total Rain Fall, 3.75 inches; Prevailing Wind S. W.; Total number of miles traveled, 4,813; Maximum velocity of wind, 36 miles per hour; number of cloudy days, 7; number of rainy days, 8. J. K. PAYNE, Observer, Signal Service U. S. A.

STATE NEWS.

The Gainsboro' News wants Hon. Robt. L. Caruthers to be Governor.

The Bristol Courier says that the cholera is prevailing among the hogs on the Holston River, in Sullivan county.

Col. W. F. Prosser, of Nashville, is delivering a series of lectures before the colleges of that city on "History."

It is officially decided that the scholastic year spoken of in the school law begins on the 1st of September, and ends on the 31st of August.

They had ice an eighth of an inch thick at Jackson, Tenn., on the 23d. Cotton is selling at that place at from 12 to 14 cents, and buyers are having their own way.

The Fayetteville Express insists that West Tennessee is entitled to name the next Governor, and suggests Judge J. L. T. Sneed, of the Supreme Court, as deserving the position. We thought Pete Turney the judge who deserved the nomination.